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Keep's Dress Shirts from Stock, \$1 50 Each. None better at any price. All styles of posons and seeve lengths. 809 and 811 Broadway. Of exquisite flavor, pure and wholesome, Dr SIEGERT'S ANGOSTUKA BITTERS is a standard table

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OFFICES OF THE TRIBUNE.—Main office of The Tribune, 154 Nassau-st., New-York. Main uptown office, 1,242 Broadway. Address all correspondence simply "The Tribune," New-York. BRANCH OFFICES.

BRANCH OFFICES.

Main branch office, 1.242 Broadway, upper corner 3ist-st.
254 8th-ave., a. e. cor. of 23d-st.
152 6th-ave., corner 12th-ave.
152 Columbus-ave., near 6th-ave.
152 West 14th-st., near 6th-ave.
153 West 14th-st., near 6th-ave.
154 th-ave., corner 14th-st.
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158 3i-ave., corner 37th-st.
159 1st-ave., near 6th-st.
150 1st-ave., near 6th-st-ave.
150 1st-ave.

New Pork Daily Tribune.

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY

SUNDAY, APRIL 30, 1893.

TWENTY-FOUR PAGES

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

Foreign.-The Reichstag's committee has made a report declaring that all of Ahlwardt's charges are baseless. —— M. Stang has undertaken to form a new Cabinet in Norway. —— Lord Dunraven's new yacht, the Valkyrie, was launched at Glasgow.

Domestic.-The President, the Duke of Veragua and the Liberty Bell were received with honors on arriving in Chicago: the Woman's Building at the Fair Grounds was dedicated. == Justice Parker decided "The Albany Argus" case in favor of the Speer directors: Judge Herrick granted a stay of proceedings until May 3. —— The hostile Navajo Indians have retraced their steps, but another attack by them is looked for. === A tornado wiped out Cisco, Tex., killing and injuring many people; another killed five people near Ponca Agency, I. T.

City and Suburban.-Erastus Wiman executed Staten Island to David Bennett King; both Mr Wiman and Mr. King denied that the transfer was in any sense an assignment. —— The big Cupard liner Campania arrived at Quarantine late yesterday afternoon, breaking the maiden record. === Thousands of visitors went to the warships in the harbor; a dinner was given to the officers of the Van Speyck by the Holland Society. === The Giants defeated the Boston champions at the Polo Grounds by a score of 15 to 6. === The Anarchists created a disturbance at the May-day meeting of the Socialists in Union Square. === Stocks active and weak, closing at virtually the lowest figures. The movement was general, although the largest losses were borne by industrial and special stocks. Final declines in the leading stocks were i to 2 per cent. Money on call wholly nominal.

The Weather .- Forecast for to-day: Rain; elightly cooler. Temperature yesterday: Highest, 59 degrees; lowest, 54; average, 56.

Ju t one hundred and four years ago to-day George Washington was inaugurated as first President of the United States, and the anniversary is to be appropriately celebrated by the parade of a number of Revolutionary societies, who at 3 o'clock this afternoon will march from Wall and Nassau streets over the sanie ground as the Father of Our Country did on his way to St. Paul's Church after his inauguration. The teremonies will be brought to a fitting close by a memorial service in that historie and sacred building.

Although the weather yesterday was hardly propilious for sightseeing, yet from 11 o'clock n the morning until nightfall the river was alive with small craft, bearing visitors to the magnificent fleet of warships lying at anchor. It was the first opportunity afforded to the people of New-York of going aboard, and they were not slow to take advantage of the invitation so gracefully tendered by the commanding officers. Indeed, not only the latter, but every member of their staff and crew as well, deserve the cordial thanks of the community for the courtesy with which all visitors were received, and for the untiring patience with which they were shown everything of interest to be seen on board.

The real baseball season for 1893 was inaugurated under the most auspicious circumstances. Over 50,000 people witnessed the opening games of the National League, and all previous records in point of attendance at opening games in this city, Pittsburg and St. Louis were beaten. Every lover of honest outdoor sport will rejoice at the revival of popclar favor for the American national game Paseball methods of '90 and '91 were not popular with the people, but the game has always been honest, and the revival of interest was sure to come as soon as the moneyed and working men of baseball stopped snarling and worked together in harmony. Our local teams were beaten at the start, but their friends need not be discouraged on that account.

Although THE TRIBUNE regards with disapproval everything in the nature of racing by Atlantic liners across the ocean as calculated to imperil the safety of the living freight board, yet it cannot refrain from the ex-

pression of a certain degree of patriotic satisand the Campania it should have been the port first. It was a race between the two largest and most powerful vessels in the world, the Campania, which was on her maiden voyage, being equipped with machinery capable of developing no less than 30,000 horse-power, and at the time when the American liner made fast to her dock in North River yesterday morning the big Cunarder had not been so much as sighted off Fire Island.

Any of our foreign visitors who happened to find themselves in the neighborhood of City Hall yesterday morning must have been led to believe that some popular disturbance or riot was taking place around the "Staats-Zeitung" building, where the offices of the Commissioners of Taxes are located. Glass doors and windows were smashed in the struggle to get in, and the aspect of affairs became at one moment so serious that a force of police was summoned to maintain order. The entire trouble arose from the patriotic anxiety of a number of our esteemed fellow-citizens to avoid payment of their personal taxes by the presentation of affidavits previous to 12 o'clock yesterday that they had no personal property in the city over and above their debts.

THE TRIBUTE OF THE NATIONS.

The superb demonstration of international respect and friendship which began in Hampton Roads three weeks ago and culminated here on Thursday last cannot have failed to make a deep and permanent impression upon the minds of those by whose co-operation it was produced, as well as upon the multitude who have looked on and applauded. Our visiters need no formal assurance of admiration and gratitude. Proofs of the interest which they have inspired and of the universal appreciation of their own interest in the magnificent spectacle have surrounded them from the moment of their arrival in our waters, and will abide in their thoughts long after they have departed. But though no other acknowledgment is required, there is a satisfaction in renewing many times the expression of our obligations to the gallant and generous men who have more than fulfilled every claim and every anticipation, and to the nations whose goodwill they represent.

It is proper also to recognize and commend the care and skill of those who have borne the burden of arranging and directing in behalf of our own people the various ceremonials and hospitalities of the last week. They undertook an arduous task, and they have accomplished it in an exceedingly handsome and creditable manner. And the populace, now as always at times of public celebration and display, is entitled to credit for a large contribution to the success of the festivities. The demeaner of an American crowd is never the least impressive and admirable feature of such occasions, and never before have the good qualities of our people, their sobriety, cheerfulness and forbearance been more conspicuous and gratifying. They have made an interesting and signiticant revelation under the eyes of the world not only of well-being and patriotism, but of the moral operation of free institutions. And so, reviewing the scenes through which we have passed, we are permitted to feel an honest pride in the honors bestowed upon the United States, and, still more than this, to believe that by means of these pageants and hospitalities generous emotions have been kindled which will not be easily extinguished, but survive to bless

This week the scene changes, and the gaze of the world will be fixed upon Chicago. Tomorrow the Columbian Exposition, to which fitting prelude, will be opened under conditions | ful recreation, and his mediation with the desomewhat less auspicious than were to be de- partments give him food for reflection. encouraging. Unfavorable weather has parthey will not have the satisfaction of showing their colossal task completed. But it is a pleasure to recognize the energy, skill and devotion which they have applied to it, the admirable results which they have accomplished and the obligation under which they have put the whole country by creating a World's Fair of unparalleled magnitude and beauty. It may require several weeks to bring all the clements of the Exposition into perfect order and symmetry, but there is every reason to believe that those who have labored so long and zealously for the honor of the Nation are on the threshold of a splendid triumph.

mankind in years to come.

THE NEW FLOATING HOTEL.

The new Cunarder Campania is the largest steamship built since the Great Eastern was launched in 1859. In length she is 60 feet shorter, in breadth is about 18 feet less and in depth 15 feet less than the leviathan which proved a complete commercial failure. It is not easy to make a precise comparison of tonnage. The Great Eastern when loaded to a draught of 30 feet had a displacement of 27,000 tons. The Campania, with a gross tonnage of 12,500, will probably have a displacement of 18,000. While the Cunarder is inferior in dimensions to the Great Eastern, her machinery and engine power mark the great advance made in the mechanics of shipbuilding in thirty-four years. The larger ship had eight engines, four for paddles and four for screws, but their collective horse-power was barely 10,000. The Campania has two sets of triple-expansion engines, which are each designed to indicate between 14,000 and 15,000 horse-power. These are the most powerful engines ever constructed for a merchant steamer If the expectations of the designers are fulfilled these engines will be able to drive the ship through the sea at the highest sueed ever recorded

The Great Eastern was not only a big ship for its day, but also a new departure of the most radical kind. It proved to be not only too large a ship for its time, but also a commercial miscalculation. The conditions of the passenger and freight traffic did not justify the construction of the great ship. The expense of operating the vessel with its eight engines and enormous spread of canvas from seven masts could not be met by the earnings. The ship was a failure because the designers in carrying out a new theory of construction had not taken into account the practical requirements of the transatlantic trade. The Campania, while experimental and a new departure, is not likely to prove a commercial failure. While she is a big ship, the dimensions of the liners have been increasing by leaps and bounds during the last decade. The development of the transatlantic passenger traffic has been continuous and shows no signs of abatement, and it has created a demand for enormous floating hotels, driven by engines of maximum power. While it is possible that the Campania and the Lucania are somewhat in advance of the requirements of the trade, it is more probable that they will prove profitable investments to their owners and will greatly enhance

the prestige of the Cunard Line.

as a freighter. As a passenger ship she was faction that in the contest between the Paris thoroughly uncomfortable because she rolled heavily, being, in fact, too high out of the vessel bearing our flag which reached this water and having too many decks. Moreover, even with her eight engines she was a slow boat, not being designed to make over 13 miles an hour. The new big ships are built with special reference to the comfort of their passengers and to speeding them to their destination. The expense of operating them is enormous, but when there are from 900 to 1,200 passengers of all grades, the receipts are correspondingly large. Recent experience has demonstrated that under the best business management the increased passenger traffic can be depended upon to meet the consumption of coal required for high speed. It is, moreover, a luxurious age, and the floating hotel which has the largest banquet-hall, the most elegant appointments of satin wood and the most approved Elizabethan and Renaissance styles of fornishing and carving makes a popular hit. The pre-tige of the new Cunarder as the Hotel Waldorf of the ocean will inevitably have a commercial value, which competing lines will be quick to appreciate when they enlarge their own fleets.

DR. EVERETT IN CONGRESS.

There is something so fanny in the thought that Dr. William Everett, of Quincy, Mass., is actually elected and going to take his seat in the next Congress that people in Boston and its suburbs find great difficulty in treating it seriously. They had become quite accustomed to seeing him run for Congress, and first and last in all these years in which he has been indulging in that pursuit they have had a great deal of fun out of it. But no one supposed he would ever get there. Now that he is actually elected, and is about to transplant himself from Quincy to Washington and be transformed from a schoolmaster to a statesman, we can see quite a vista of beneficent possibilities opening before him. The Democratic party has an ample margin of majority without him, to be sure, but when he once gets there and gets, as the sailors say, his "talking tacks aboard," he will furnish his political associates a great deal of entertainment. Another advantage will be that he can always be depended on to help make a quorum. He will be there every time. And when it comes to talking he can just talk the legs off an iron pot. The next Congress will sorely miss George Fred Williams and Sherman Hoar, but Dr. Everett's presence will go far toward making good the loss of both. For he has views of the most emphatic character, and his associates will find him both frequent and fluent in their promulgation. They need not be surprised if he occasionally puts them in verse and sets them to music. For he is as versatile as a book agent and as voluble as a soap pedler.

And the experience will do him good. will enlarge his horizon. Association with Democratic statesmen from all parts of the country will give him new ideas of the variegated views of his party on every known question, including the tariff, silver coinage and Civil Service Reform. He will find that he can take any side upon any question without losing his standing in the party, while as for kicking, at which he is so handy, he will find more kickers under Mr. Cleveland's Adminis tration than the Mugwump centingent ever dreamed of. It will do him good to get near to the Democratic statesmen whom he has been admiring and burning incense before for the last eight or ten years. He will appreciate them better when he comes to see them in their working clothes pursuing their vocation as statesmen. One of his duties will be to reform the Civil Service by getting Republicans turned out of office, and one of his privileges to get his Democratic constituents put in their places. His correspondence with his constituthese demonstrations on the seaboard were a ents on this subject will furnish him delight-

a deed of trust, conveying 400 acres of land on sired, but yet on the whole creditable and It will also be helpful to him to get near tially defeated the plans of the managers, and chastising these many years at a distance, to take them bodily in hand and tell them to their faces how bad they are. This is an exercise we know he will enjoy. He will find two or three Republicans in the House whom he has been holding up to public execuation for several years, and we have no doubt he will fairly revel in the delight of flaving them before the eves of the whole people. It is none of our business where he begins or whom he selects to tackle first, but we are free to say that we shall be disappointed if he does not very early in the session make an example of "Tom" Reed. Nothing would be more edifying to the Am rican people than such an en ounter. And we are quite sure from the way Dr. Everett has expressed himself about this oppressor that he will be only too glad to come to close quarters with him. After that is over he can, if he feels like it, "do up" two or three more bad men of the opposition just to keep bimself in practice. Great opportunities open to the Doctor. He is in a way to find out during the next two years a great many things calculated to broaden his views as a statesman and increase his usefulness as a schoolmaster.

PLANS OF THE UNIVERSITY.

The statement made last week by Chancellor MacCracken concerning the removal of the University Building from Washington Square to a new site uptown is to be commended to the careful consideration of the publicspirited citizens of New-York. Briefly described, this is the situation: The University, having long since outgrown its old home, has decided to remove to a spacious and advantageous site on the east bank of the Harlem. near Morris Heights. Through the generosity of its alumni and friends and the good management of its Chancellor and Council, it has there secured possession of twenty acres of land, with a large house which can be utilized as one of the college buildings. Other and larger buildings are needed, and plans for some of them have already been prepared. There is a general desire on the part of the friends of the institution to have the old building on Washington Square taken down, removed and re-erected as the nucleus of the group at University Heights. To do this, making the building tireproof and modern in all its appointments, will cost something more than \$200. 000; and the University appeals to the publie to aid it to the extent of contributing that sum for the purpose. Such contribution will insure the prompt execution of the work of removal.

There are several reasons why such an appeal is properly to be made. The University is a venerable institution, identified with much that is best in American literature, science and art. The researches and discoveries that have been made within its walls give imperishable glory not only to this city, but to the whole Nation. It was practically the birthplace of two of the most highly prized industrial arts of modern civilization-photography and telegraphy-and wherever they are practised a tribute of honor is due to the University of the City of New-York. It is not unreasonable to assume that this public feels deep interest in the welfare of such an institution, and in the preserva-The Great Eastern was designed essentially tion of the very building in which those

tuition in the Arts and Sciences departments down and are not to be scaled up. The fine has been entirely free to all students. This stands; they are compelled to pay it. fact has been beneficent to a host of young men of limited means, enabling them to acquire a liberal culture which otherwise would have been entirely beyond their reach. But it has also militated against the financial prosperity of the University, and in part accounts for its need of outside aid. Surely, an institution that has lavished, without money and without price, its intellectual treasures upon the youth of this community has more than a nominal claim upon the generosity of the public.

Apart, however, from these two considerations, strong as they are, there is another which practical force. The University offers, if the \$200,000 needed shall be subscribed, to deto the purposes of its library, and make it forever free to the public. New-York is now rather scantily provided with public libraries, and is practically destitute of them in the great and populous upper portion, where the University's new home is to be. This offer means the establishment of another in precisely the place where it is most needed, and one, moreover, already richly interesting and endowed with great future promise. There is no doubt that the simple value of the use of this library would presently be an ample return for the investment required to secure it. Worthy causes usually find generous patrons in this city, and we shall be surprised if this shall prove an exception to the rule. It is a small sum that is needed to secure great results-the preservation of one of the most beautiful and interesting buildings in the city, the prosperity of one of the most worthy in-titutions of learning and the establishment of a great storehouse of intellectual food for all the people.

A BACKWARD SPRING.

The month that ends to-day has been marked by many storms and by an almost continuous rawness of temperature. Undoubtedly this has been due to the fact that in the great stretches of the continent north of the United States winter has not yet relaxed its grip. Since last November an unprecedentedly large quantity of snow has fallen, and the climatic conditions have been such that in the higher latitudes much of this snow has remained long after the usual period of its disappearance. We doubt not, indeed, that to-day there is excellent sleighing in many parts of Canada that are not wont to be considered Arctic in climate. The inevitable result of this has been to impart a chill to the temperature of the whole northern portion of the continent; and when the wind has blown from these extended snow fields we have experienced, not only the chill, but the very

presence of winter.

But the ability of Nature to adapt herself to all climatic contingencies is unlimited. Her adjustments are marvellous in their accuracy and perfection. When she cannot do what she would she does what she can. If she is unable to produce for us the bud and the flower on the day when they are due she holds them in her laboratory until it is safe for them to appear. Always and ever she is ready to meet any examiner of the Civil Service Commission, who conditions that arise. Men may gramble imnot nily at the weather or clumsily change their plans because of it. But Nature never grumbles; she never strikes, nor does she ever change her plans; or rather, continuous change is the very law of her being. Her movement in certain directions may be temporarily arrested; but finally, and in some way, she will fulfil her divine mission.

during the present month suggests to the thoughtful mind not the impotence, but the power, of Nature. Her seeming torpor only veils her wondrous activity. In ways that the careless observer recks not of she has been caselessly busy, preparing for the delayed epiphany of spring, when the season will greet as with the leafy glary of the forest and the partners of the delayed pressing business on hand to spare the time for junketing.

It is understood that the directors of the Department of Cutlery have requested Maxwell to learn that I am going to be gravely iii. My head feels so light and queer and I am so faint, so faint. They will be disappointed. The axe has too much pressing business on hand to spare the time for junketing.

Alarming Symptoms.—"Oh. father," said Mabelle, and I am so faint, so faint."

"Heaven!" broke in Mabelle's papa, his sympathies deeply stirred, "I'il get a doctor this minute. What can I do for you, my poor child?

"I don't know, I'm sure," responded Mabelle, are surely s tender verdure of the field, and the fragrant garlands of the early flowers. Nor with all its backwardness are the signs of spring wanting even now. The arbutus, with its sweet though has reared its exquisite flower amid the dead leaves of the woods. The spring beauties, anemones and violets, have been found by the lover of Nature in many sequestered spots. Other varieties of early plants and flowers are beginning to appear in rapid succession. The grass also has begun to grow luxuriantly, and nothing in the whole repertory of the season is more faultlessly lovely than the green grass of early spring, except, it may be, the buds and blooms of the trees as they are about to burst forth.

In a few days the landscape will be glorified by the fruit trees in bloom, and the senses will be enthralled by their matchless perfumes. be in the country at such a time as this, when the landscape is spattered with the glory of opening leaf and budding flower, and the blue sky is flecked with the great white, fleecy clouds of spring, and the birds sing in joyous melody, is an experience that no toiling dweller in the city should forego. The artificial and conventional life that man has constructed for himself ought not to be scorned. It is a way mark of his moral and social progress. puts within his reach many kinds of physical comfort and intellectual enjoyment that ennoble existence and enlarge the horizon of achieve ment and hope. But while the town and th city do so much for modern civilization in thes directions, the life that can be lived in them not complete. No man can long continue to live at his best, or think at his best, who allows his sympathetic love of Nature to shrivel up or die. Books cannot tell us everything that is worth knowing; nor can the artificial functions of civilized life, howsoever refined they may be, satisfy all the cravings of the human soul. We all need at some time or other to escape from the surface life of routine in which most of us live and stand in the great temple of Nature, out in the fields, or in the woods, or on the seashore. To stand thus occasionally in the silent presence chamber of eternity gives us a clearer vision of the great things of life, a truer perspective of its rela tions, and a more accurate conception of man's real place in the scheme of creation.

STREET CLEANING IN PHILADELPHIA. The authorities of Philadelphia have just been taking a decidedly practical step with a view to securing clean streets for that city. The street cleaning contractors have been fined for not attending to business: for not doing as they agreed to do; for not carrying out their end of the contract to which the city was the other party. Philadelphia bound herself to pay them a good many thousand dollars a year for keeping her streets as clean as a Quaker, or a reasonable approximation to a Quaker. They on their part bound themselves to furnish such streets. Philadelphia has not repudiated, but they have; and the result is that the Di rector of I ublic Works has fined them for the non-fulfilment of their contracts, and the City Controller has sustained him in so doing. When last heard from the contractors were giving utterance to curses "red with uncommon wrath"

achievements were performed. It is also to at this unprecedented action of the city aube borne in mind that down to the present year thorities; but their warrants have been scaled

Now, why should not this metropolis and the other cities of the country which pay out enormous sums year after year for clean streets and are furnished with dirty ones, why should they not bring to bear a similar heroic treatment against incompetent and unfaithful public servants? If a citizen of New-York City he has to suffer for it. Why, then, should a public official who betrays his trust be allowed to do so with impunity? Let a citizen be assessed for a street improvement and if he does not pay up promptly he is charged interest at must appeal to the people of New-York with the rate of 7 per cent. Let the citizen postpone the payment of his annual taxes for a few months after they become due, and no vote a large portion of the remeved building matter how good his excuse may be for the delay, the Sheriff can step in and sell his property for the purpose of liquidating the claims of the city. Now no one complains of this. Citizens must be held to a strict accountability in such things, otherwise the wheels of municipai government would soon cease to turn. But sauce for the goose is sauce for the gander. There ought to be as far as possible the same John Doe or Richard Roe is remiss in meeting taxes or assessments he is punished. Why, then, should not Thomas Brennan, Street Cleaning Commissioner, be punished in some manner for his flagrant remissness?

Commenting upon the course pursued by the Philadelphia authorities, "The Times" of that city remarks: "If Director Windrim will stick unflinchingly to his present position it will result in good in more ways than one. Street contractors will learn that a contract to clean streets will mean that the streets must be cleaned." If Brennan realized that for every street which he neglected to keep clean he would have to pay a substantial fine, it is certain that the practical consequence would be wholesome. He would find a way of keeping the back streets as well as the front ones in decent condition. Arguments and appeals are lost upon him-and the Mayor retains him in office. He must be fined into rendering the town good and faithful service.

"Spring still makes spring in the mind, when sixty years are told." So sings Emerson. But the spring which is to accomplish this result must not be too backward. Many a man in North Dakota and Northern Minnesota, in both of which States snow to the depth of twenty inches fell last week, must have felt as he paused in the midst of his shovelling that spring was not making spring in his mind, not to any extent.

Governor Flower has vetoed the bill amending he Civil Service law so as to exempt from examination physicians who are applicants for places in the Civil Service of cities, villages, towns and countries. The veto is commendable, for the prin- except at a discount. Americans visiting Canada should ciple of the bill was radically wrong. But it is somewhat singular to see Governor Flower posing as the defender of "the integrity of the Civil Service law," and protesting against "an entering wedge for the breaking down of the entire system"; for only a few weeks ago the late chief examiner of the Civil Service Commission, who was deprived of his place for no reason save "politics," asserted that Mr. Flower had done everything in his power to nullify this law and bring it into contempt. The Governor made no reply to that sweeping charge from a man who knew what he was talking about. Hence his present zeal in behalf of Civil Service Reform cannot fail to awaken surprise. Every friend of the as the defender of "the integrity of the Civil not fail to awaken surprise. Every friend of the reform movement will hope that Mr. Flower has seen a new light on the subject, and will be For this reason the backwardness of spring scrupulous hereafter in observing the spirit as well as the letter of the law.

It is understood that the directors of the De-

A word of praise is due to the police for their good conduct during the trying experiences of the last few days. They appear to have conducted themselves with moderation and discretion, and fugitive perfume, has bloomed. The hepatica | no complaints of ill-treatment of citizens or visitors have been made. Superintendent Byrnes wants the members of the force under him to low, so he spread his enormous arms and found he show that they are gentlemen. It is a praise worthy ambition, and it looks as if the policemer were making substantial progress in the right direction. Mr. Byrnes's management of his men dur ing the review and parade was admirable. Sitting in his office with a telephone at his ear, he was able-so to say-to keep his eye on every platoon and to render far more effective service than he could by taking command in person of any section of the force.

> " I have learned the art," says Governor Flower of making other people do a great deal of the hard work of examining bills and comparing them with former laws." This is interesting, but if the Governor is awarded the degree of M. A., it will Le because he has come to be recognized as, next to Sheehan, the most conspicuous master of the art of bringing to naught home rule in cities.

"Leader" Onicley has aspirations. It is tru that in the Assembly he didn't lead " for a cent," thus amply justifying the statement made at the time when he was suggested for the Speakership that he was not "impressibly forcible" enough to wield the gavel. Still, he received a "testimonial" in the closing hour of the session, and he evidently is beginning to look upon himself as a great marf. He has been displaying his testimonial" to the admiring eyes of the "boys' around the City Hall in Brooklyn, and has even ventured to enter the august shades of "Willoughby Street," and now it is given out in his behalf that he wants to be sent to the Senate next fall Of course, it all depends upon the Boss-at least the nomination does-and Quigley does not seem to have fallen in the estimation of the controlling powers, even though his leadership had little that was "impressively forcible" about it.

The fact that the Manhattan Railway Company is totally unable to furnish anything like comfortable transit at a reasonably rapid speed is convincingly shown every time there is a crowd in the city. There were hundreds of illustrations of this obvious fact last week. It is evident that nothing the elevated roads can do will ever come pigeons were "sacrificed to Manmon' during one near meeting the demands of the people, even on occasions that are not extraordinary. Rapid Transit Commissioners held out no hope of other or further relief, as the result of more than two years' labor on their part.

Fire Commissioner Scannell is laying his plans to retain until 1899 the office which he holds. The prospect naturally causes consternation among all good citizens, and especially among the fire insurance men, who perceive already signs of the demoralization which the Fire Department is sure to undergo in the hands of a man who openly to undergo in the hands of a man who openly acknowledges that he means to use his office for all it is worth politically. The dismissal of Dr Johnson, who was told with brutal frankness that he must resign because he was a Republican, must convince the most optimistic that there is serious peril close at hand. Of course the shameful appointment of Scannell was made by Mayor Gilroy on compulsion, but Mr. Croker cannot fail to see that there is danger of going too far. Scannell's avowed policy and the recent law practically depriving the Republican Police Commissioner of all power touch the people closely.

The police force and the fire force are too important to be tampered with.

PERSONAL.

The question whether or not Prince Bismarck is good judge of wines is exciting some comment in England. II. Becker, of Teddington, has recently written a letter to prove that the Prince knows good wine when he sees it. He says: "Not long ago Prince Bismarck dined at the house of a Hamburg friend of mine, the happy owner of a richly and care fully stocked cellar of old vintages, particularly of exquisite clarets. As usual, the first clarets served were not of the illustrious order served later on. were not of the illustrious order served later on. The Prince was reticent in giving his opinion about old Chateau Lafitte or Chateau Ia Rose, but presently mentioned to my friend: 'Do you know that you do not appear to have formed a correct opinion as to the merit of one of those earlier which you gave me. Mr. W.! It struck me as being remarkably good.' Now, this happened to be not a very high-class de wine; tat being pure and a good vintage, it had matured and developed unexpected merit, which was proved by having up another bottle and subjecting it to a severe test, after the Lafitte, when its sterling quality could not be dealed."

Theodore S. Wilkinson, whose appointment as Collector of the Port of New-Orleans is being confidently predicted, is a native of Louisiana and forty-five years old. His father was an eminent physician. He was graduated from Washington and Lee University in 1870 and settled down to be a planter, but he de-veloped into a politician and in 1886 was elected a member of Congress.

Howard Kretschmar, whose statue of Columbus was unveiled on the lake front of Chicago a few days ago, rule for the taxpayer and the taxeater. If Is a native of St. Louis, but has lived and worked in Chicago for many years. He studied sculpture as a youth at home, and then went to Europe and into the schools of Paris, Munich, Rome and Florence. He left one monument in Rome to the memory of the son of Consul-General Dunmaresque. The statue of Columbus cost \$40,000, and is paid for by the Columbian Exposition.

Dr. W. H. Howell, of Howard, has been selected to succeed his former instructor, Dr. Henry N. Mar-tin, as professor of biology at Johns Hopkins Unitin, as professor of bielogy at Johns Hopkins University, and this selection gives great satisfaction in Maryland, for he was born in Baltimore in 1860. He was educated in the public schools of Baltimore, and passed from the City College into the undergraduate passed from the City College into the undergraduate department of the Johns Hopkins in the fail of 1879. From 1882 until 1884 he was a feliow in that department, and in the latter year received the degree of Doctor of Philosophy. At the same time he was appointed an assistant in biology; in 1885 he was promoted to the rank of associate, and in 1888 to that of associate professor. He was then made professor of physiology and histology in the University of Michigan.

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

The Rev. W. W. Newton, an Episcopal clergyman of Pittsfield, Mass., doesn't like the church "caucus," which has just been introduced in the Episcopal Church. He asks: "Is it wise or right, or in keeping with the pure and simple methods of the apostolio church, to the things' in advance, and then to enter the convention and ask for divine guidance over a matter which has been virtually settled beforehand! As a matter of fact, however, the caucuses that have been held to choose a successor to Bishop Brooks have not "fixed things" except negatively, for the "slates" have been promptly broken by the refusal of the men named to be candidates.

Lady (on leaving a crowded car)—Well, I'm glad to get out of this crowd. I've had to stand on one foos all the way.

Veice from Cerner—Yes, and that one foot was mine.—(Harvard Lampoon.

Says "The Springfield Union": "Now that the provide themselves with Canadian money, which can be purchased here at a discount. The discount business can be made to work both ways."

Professor William S. Tyler, who has been pro-fessor of Greek in Amherst College for fifty years, will retire from duty at the coming commence The "Amherst Socrates," as the alumni affections ately call !im, has left an enduring mark on the scholarship of the country.

"I don't know, I'm sure," responded Mateire, as she almost swooned against his ample breast, "But we might try one of Mme, Swellstyle's new spring hats to begin with."—(Chicago News Record.

"The Philadelphia Record" tells of a carpenter who was sent to make a new door for a house about five minutes' walk from his employer's store, but forgot his footrule. A little thing like that, however, didn't disconcert him. He was a big felcould just reach from the doorstep to the top of the With his arms outstretched he ran toward the carpenter's store, and meeting a fellow-employee on the way, shouted: "Don't stop me, Tom: I've got the size of the door between my two hands!

she Had Forgotten.-Mrs. Hegan-Danny.

Danny-Yis, mither.
"Was that joyint we saw at the show last summer folve fut eight or eight fut folve?"-(Indianapolis It is suggested by the Appalachians that the peak

next to Mount Whittier, in the Ossipee range, near Tamworth, N. H., be called Mt. Larcom, in honor of her who, next to Whittier, most celebrated this

A GEORGIA SPRINGTIME.

But yesterday 'twas winter in the valleys an' the An' the violet was a-droopin' an' the hily had the An' the frost was hangin' heavy where the cotton blossom shines.
An' the darkey was a weepin' by the watermelon vinosi?

But now, jes' see the weather! In a cloud o' pluks an' white,
The mockin' birds are singin' an' the larks are out o' sight!
An' the cattle—they are ploddin' through the daisles in the dells.
An' a feller falls to neddin' at the tinkle o' their bells!

O, it's fine-this kind o' livin' in this blessed land o' ours;

One day you're pitchin' snowba'lls an' the next you're pullin' flowers!
But we take it as we find it from the spring-time to the fall:
If we melt, we never mind it: If we freeze-we freeze! That's all'-(Frank L. stanton, in Atlanta Constitution.

Mr. John Worth, in "The Nineteenth Century," gives some striking facts about the rapid extermination of the birds of North America. The advent of the plough and the frame but of the settler is gradually driving the feathered tribe from its old haunts, and what nests are spared by the plough are only to often destroyed by prairie fires. The heath hen used to be seen in autumn in packs of from 100 to 200 tirds in each; now the number in a covey rarely exceeds six or eight. The sharp-tailed grouse and the wild turkey will soon follow the bison and the moose into the animalia of the past. Professor Roney asserts in "The Chicago Field" that in one of the nesting season, and even allowing for exaggeration the extent of the slaughter is beyond question. The remedy is not easy to seek. Mr. Worth suggests an act of Congress to prevent bird destruction throughout the United States.

The correspondent of "The Cologne Gazette," now in this country, tells his readers that every American wears a diamond pin costing \$1,200. This suggests that it might be very interesting, and perhaps amusing, to read the letters from this country that will written by foreign newspaper men during the World's Fair.

II — Miss Phicephase is an odd creature, a regular crank, in fact. Why, she netually thanked a gontleman for giving her his seat in the street car.

She—Readly, but it is incredible.
He—But you don't know Miss Phicephase.
She—I wasn't thinking of her. I was thinking of what you said about a gentleman giving up his seat.
—tBoston Transcript.